



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

On June 22 the Norwegian steamer *Selja*, with 46 crew, was granted a bill of health for Portland via Hongkong. Cargo investigated and passed prior to loading. Crew inspected and passed at hour of sailing.

On June 23 the American steamer *Mongolia*, with 278 crew, 47 cabin, and 219 steerage passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Hongkong. Crew and steerage passengers inspected and passed at hour of sailing. Cargo taken on at this port inspected and passed before loading, and manifests for same viséed.

During the week ended July 2 consular bills of health were issued at the port of Manila as follows:

On June 28 the British steamer *Taiyuan*, with 74 crew and 6 cabin passengers, en route from Hongkong to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

On July 1, 1910, the Japanese steamer *Seattle Maru*, with 82 crew, was granted a bill of health for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. Cargo inspected and passed before loading. Manifests viséed. Entire personnel inspected and passed at hour of sailing.

On July 2, 1910, the British steamer *Shimosa*, with 58 crew, en route from Iloilo to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Vessel was fumigated while in port. Manifests viséed. Cargo taken on at this port inspected and passed prior to loading. Personnel inspected and passed just prior to departure.

RUSSIA.

Measures against Cholera.

Pursuant to a request made through departmental channels, on July 14, 1910, that instructions be issued to United States consular officers at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, and the continental and British ports, to detain steerage passengers from cholera-infected districts in Russia, reference to which was made in the Public Health Reports for the week ending August 12, it was considered necessary, on August 9, 1910, to request that the instructions above referred to be made to include steerage passengers from all ports of Russia. The reason for this additional precaution being the supposed difficulty, if not impossibility, of the consular officers being able to determine whether immigrants from Russia have come from districts not infected with cholera.

The service has had one of its representatives stationed in the office of the American consul at Libau, Russia, since September 26, 1908. Libau is the principal port of departure for emigrants from northern Russia.

The following precautions are taken by the service officer at Libau before certifying to ships destined to United States ports:

Emigrants are examined up until the evening of the sixth day preceding the sailing of the vessel, but none are examined after that time. They are held at Libau for five full days prior to their departure. Each single person or family is given a card by the representative of the service, containing the name and age of each member of the family, and the printed card states that they are free from evidence of quarantinable disease. This card is dated and stamped. Then upon the day of sailing all passengers are again examined and the card above mentioned is again stamped with a date stamp marked "Second

inspection." All cases having no quarantine card, those having cards which are not stamped, and all cases of illness and suspected cases are prevented from embarking and are held over until the next boat, two weeks later.

All passengers, cabin and steerage, are, as far as the time for quarantine is concerned, treated alike. No evidence except that of a personal examination of the passenger is accepted.

The officers and crew of every ship are examined every day for five days prior to sailing, and no new man for the crew is shipped at Libau unless he has been there for more than two weeks.

Personal inspection of the ship is made on the day of sailing.

Inspection of all baggage is made and all eatables, such as bread, herring, cucumbers, fruit, etc., and all drinkables are removed, and all the large baggage—not hand baggage—is thoroughly disinfected by the use of formaldehyde gas.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the officer at Libau inspected 20,971 persons, and advised the holding back for sanitary reasons of 2,975 persons.

ODESSA—Cholera.

Consul Grout reports July 19:]

From July 11 to 15, inclusive, 40 new cases of cholera with 25 deaths were reported in the city of Odessa. There were 42 cases remaining in the hospital July 15.

In Ekaterinoslav Province the disease is spreading rapidly in the mining district. At one mine 100 cases were reported. The workmen are leaving the mines where the disease has appeared.

The province of Astrakhan is declared to be infected.

SIERRA LEONE.

Pellow Fever Present.

The information is received through the Department of State that the American consul reported from Sierra Leone in a cablegram dated August 1, 1910, the presence of yellow fever.

SWEDEN.

[STOCKHOLM—Quarantine against] Russia.]

Information is received from the Department of State that the consul-general at Stockholm, Sweden, reports, under date of July 19, 1910, that the Swedish authorities have declared St. Petersburg, Russia, and the surrounding territory to be infected with cholera and that all arrivals from there are subject to quarantine.

TURKEY.

[TREBIZOND—Measures against] Cholera.

Consul Jewett reports, under date of July 23, 1910, that more stringent orders have been given by the Superior Board of Health in regard to passengers, food, and water from Russia. A disinfection station is to be established at Surmeneh, about 20 miles east of Trebizond, for sailing vessels coming from Russian ports. The frontier guard has been strengthened.

VENEZUELA.

Plague at Caracas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kellogg reports:

A death from plague occurred in Caracas July 30, 1910, in a house used by an American missionary as a school near the center of the city.